Why don't you keep your promise and meet me at Twenty-third and Franklin to-day, as you promised? You must meet me Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

Counsel for the defence, in opening

nothing more than a case of blackmail. Colonel Lyons, in going into the argu-

colonel Lyons, in going into the argu-ment, after reading out the letters, en-deavored to show that apne of them con-tained anything obsecut, lewd, or lascivi-ous; nor any indication or suggestion of that sort. Letter No. 3 did not indi-cate any appointment between two par-ties who had any illegal relations; nor

would this be inferred by any innuendo or insinuation. There, further, was no in-dication of force, constraint, or any im-

propriety whatsoever. No suggestion was made of any clandestine meeting; but it was to have been a meeting on a public

Letter No. 4, which was written on

and after it had been proven that an offence had been committed, then steps could be taken looking bwards the punishing of the offender. In view of all this, he would not hesitate for a moment

this, he would not hesitate for a monitor to advise the defendant to stand on a motion to quash or to dismiss, and if this motion was denied, to carry the case to the highest court.

CAPT. LASSITER'S REPLY.

Captain Lassiter also quoted decisions to Colonel Lyons, said that the only ques

tion at issue was, in his opinion, in regard to the act of 1888, as to whether the let-

ers in question were obscene, lewd, or ascivious. Until he tried his last case

lascivious. Until he tried his last case in the United States Court in Alexandria, he had held similar views as just expound-

ed by counsel on the other side; but since that time he had made the subject his special study, and he felt now convinced

that time he had made the stoyed has special study, and he felt now convinced that in order to come within the meaning of the statute, in order to be obscene, lewd, or laselvious, it was not necessary that filthy words be used. All that was required to be covered by the meaning of the statute was that the words showed a tendency to deprave the minds of those who were open to corruption.

Captain Lassiter also quoted decisions and argued therefrom that the letters came within the purview of the law. He compared letter No. 3 with one read by Colonel Lyons in support of the latter's views, and endeavored to demonstrate that both covered exactly the same points. Warming up to his subject, Mr. Lassiter said: "What would any or us who has a sister think if she should receive a letter from a man, unknown or

Lassiter said: What would not who has a sister think if she should receive a letter from a man, unknown or known to her, asking that she meet him, in night or day, on the street or eisewhere, and promising to pay her for that meeting?" Mr. Lassiter argued that the letters did have an obscene meaning, for obscene was what was offensive to chastity and modesty. They did seek to bring about a clandestine meeting, and they formed a sufficient basis for the prosecution. He said the judge who presided over the court held in the room where the hearing was going on had decided a case exactly similar to this one, and had given an opinion contrary to that which the counsel for the defence asked the commissioner to render.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

Mr. William Flegenheimer briefly replied to the argument of the District Attorney, and also laid special stress upon the fact that the accused had always denied, in most positive terms, having been the writer of the letters in evidence. The case was then submitted, and Commissioner Matthew F. Pleasants said: "The case rests entirely upon the definition of the word 'obscene'; if the latter means offensive to chastily and modesty, then it brings the case within the meaning of the statute. I therefore overrule the motion to dismiss."

Mr. Lyons replied that the same question would be raised before the court; and his ellent would, therefore, waive any further proceedings. The case was then certified to the grand jury and Officer

and his client would, therefore, waive any turther proceedings. The case was then certified to the grand jury and Officer Larkin's bail bond of \$1,000 renewed. With Mr. E! C. Mayo as security.

The Board of Police Commissioners originally intended to take up again yesterday afternoon their part of the investigation, but in view of the turn which matters had taken in the United States Court, it was decided to postpone the matter until it had finally been disposed of in the Federal courts.

of in the Federal courts.

Officer Lamkin, who attended the proceedings before Commissioner Pleasants yesterday in citizens' clothes had on the

Thirteen Bodies Recovered,

Hoard of Police Commissioners.

ning been suspended by the

A. GOV. SLLOW, care of T. B. Williams, Twenty-first and Marshall.

mark my words. Letter No. 5.

ants.

## TO BUILD A NEW COURT-HOUSE

The Board of Supervisors of Henrico County So Decree by a Vote of 3 to 1.

A STORMY SESSION OF THE BODY.

Bitter Personalities Indulged in by Some of the Speakers-The Times' Accuracy Dwelt Upon-Opposition May Apply for an Injunction Against Board,

The Board of Supervisors of Henrico county held a meeting of three hours' duration at the county court-house yesterday morning, and reconsidered the question of building a new court-house. he board decided to erect a new structure by a vote of 2 to 1.

The members who voted in the affirmative were Chairman Henry Hechter, Mr. W. B. Frazier, and Mr. R. W. Browning. Mr. John E. Rose cast his vote in the

The building will be constructed according to the plans and specifications submitted by Mr. Carl Ruehrmund, the architect, and is to be erected at a cost not to exceed \$20,000.

A STORMY MEETING.

The meeting was undoubtedly one of the warmest ever held by the Board of Supervisors, and on several occasions personalities were indulged in to such an extent that, but for the intervention on the part of cooler heads present, there deadly have been several per-

ters of the plan to build a new tried to side-track the point at issue of radsing the question as to the condition of the public schools and roads of the county, and as to whether or not the public money should not be expended Upon them, rather than in the erection of a new court house, but the opposing fac-tion called for a discussion upon the vote was taken, it resulted as stated

The hour for the meeting was II o'clock, but owing to the late arrival of Superstaor Browning, it was 1230 before Chairman Heckler rapped for order. There
were present Mr. E. H. Bissell, Mg. St.
Tames H. Dodey, Dr. R. A. Patiersen,
Mr. A. W. Patierson, and Major A. R.
Coortory. These gentlemen ted the opsosition against the court-house. General
A. L. Phillips, Capt. Cussons, Mr. Walser E. Grant Mr. S. S. P. Patierson; and
dr. R. B. Chaffin were also present, and R. B. Chaffin were also present, and

THE FIGHT BEGINS. the meting had been called to Chairman Hechier resigned the a favor of Mr. John E. Rose, and meeting was an adjourned

as to be built, and then made the motion

favor of building a new court house, he therefore seconded Mr. Hechler's ion. He further stated that the peo-

con the cuestion, and Mr. to speak, but Mr. R. A. sell arcse to sprak.

Itersen betweened him, and moved
tibe body adjourn to the court-room.

It was evident that the room of the
seld of Suservisors would not accommo-

date the criwed.

This modion was lost. Mr. Frazier stating that he feared for his life in going inte the court-room in its present unsafe condition. Mut after lond and repeated eries of "Come out." "Let us in." the board decided to reconsider their decidion, and, upon a metion of Mr. Frazier, the meeting was adjourned to the magistrate's room in the basement. This secreely afforded the accommodations required, and they were none for the secretary of the beard or the press.

THE TIMES ALONE ACCURATE.

THE TIMES ALONE ACCURATE. Mr. Elissell resumed his statements, and stenday, and this was un error. He cited that a previous meeting of corn had been erroneously published

Captain Cussons here stated that the people in his section did not trust the Richmond press in regard to the matter as to when the board meetings were to be held, and from his remarks it was instructed that he thought the press was consisting with the board in endeavoring to middless the constant of t

Mr. Mccater arose, and now and allowing and increasing denied these insimulations, and said he would no longer allow such slurs to be cast upon the board by any man, no matter how high he might be. He sunted that the days on which the board met had that the days on which the board met had

Later on Captain Cussons arose and said he wished to qualify his first remarks. He said that the Dispatch had persisted in its error of publishing the days of the board meetings, the State had made the error once, but that The Times had always been correct in this matter, and he had meant to exempt it in his first statement, that he did so now, and he wished the rest of the press of Richmond

THE FIRST CLASH.

Mr. Bissell then took up the question of the schools in the county, their condition and need of repairs, and read an article which he had written upon this ques-

and done all in its power for the schools, t had made every concession to the gen-lemen who attended its meetings, it had djourned to the basement, and could go

adjourned to the basement, and could go no lower as the floor prevented.

Mr. Bissell here asked him if he meant his last remarks as a figure of speech.

Mr. Frazier interpreted his question as applying to the actions of the board, and he arose and hotty repiled, excortating Mr. Bissell severely.

He stated that the board was composed of from who were as howest as Mr.

of from who were as bonest as Mr. Hissell, and whose character stood as well in the county, if not better than his.

Mr. Frazier's language was plain and to the point. He stated that now Mr.

Bissell was trying to practice public economy, but only a short while ago he was endeavoring to get the board to appropriate \$1,500 to open a read that run near

COOL-HEADED MR. BISSELL. For a while it looked as if there might be trouble, as Mr. Frazier gave Mr. Bissell every reason for resenting his remarks, but the latter sat quietly in his chair, and when Air. Frazier had finished his enslaught Mr. Rissell quietly apologiz-

ed, and his apology was accepted by Mr. Frazier. Mr. Rose here stated that he would have to limit all other speeches to five minutes, as there were many who wished to be heard, and Mr. Bissell had consumed nearly an hour.

Loud cries of "the court-house question" caused Mr. Rose to state that the remarks must be confined to the question under consideration.

must be confined to the question under consideration.

Nevertheless, School Superintendent J. K. Fussell arose and said his remarks were called forth by Mr. Bissell's allusions as to the condition of the schools. He said the Board of Supervisors had treated the schools fairly, and had given to them all the law allowed. He then read the article which Mr. Bissell had written about the schools in the county, in which he mentioned one of them as being in a disreputable condition. Superinwhich he mentioned one of them as being in a disreputable condition. Superintendent Fussell said this word generally carried along with it the idea of immorality, and that Mr. Bissell had cast a reflection upon the lady teachers and pupils, and he knew the former were as pure and virtuous as anybody.

Dr. R. A. Patterson next spoke against the new court-house.

Mr. Mosby, of Varina, followed, stating

NOT LOOKING FOR A BARN. Mr. Hicks, a Kentuckian, said he had come to Richmond to search for certain documents in the County Court, and that on being directed to the court-house he had failed to find it. When he did flud it, however, he said he was very much surprised, and in expressing his surprise said, "I was looking for a court-house,

said, "I was looking for a court-noise, not a barn."

Mr. R. B. Chaffin here stated that he knew Mr. Cornwall had been paid to circulate some of the petitions signed by those citizens of the county who were in

favor of a new court-house.

Mr. James B. Winston followed Mr. Chaffin. He deprecated the course taken by the meeting in casting slurs and innuendos. He was opposed to building a new court-house on the ground that it was a needless expenditure of public money when the present building could be repaired; that it was a pity to erect a fine building on such a poor location, and that the Board of Supervisors had no right to take action in the matter without first consulting their constitu-ents. Mr. Ratcliffe, of Fairfield, next spote

He was in favor of a new building, and so was nearly every one in his district with whom he had talked. Dr. Collins, of Highland Springs, had

the same views upon the question as Mr. Ratcliffe.

HE WILL RISK IT.

Mr. A. W. Patterson was opposed to the new court-house. He said Mr. Browning's petition did not represent a majority of the tax-payers.

He asked Mr. Browning if his petitions, signed by citizens in favor of a new court-house, had been presented to all the voters in his district, and that gendeman repiled, "No," and added that he had had nothing to do with the circulation of the petition.

Mr. Patterson here intimated that it would go hard with Mr. Browning at the next election, and that member of the board curtly remarked that he would risk it. HE WILL RISK IT.

risk it.

Mr. Allen Collins spoke against the court-house, as did Mr. N. W. Bowe, who said that he pald on county real estate \$5,000 in taxes for different parties. and he knew they were opposed to build

MR. CHAFFIN'S BOME-SHELL. Mr. Mitchell, the ex-chairman of the County Democratic Committee, said he lives in Fairfield district, and knew the wishes of the people, and the majority of them were in favor of a new court-

Here Mr. R. B. Chaffin slowly arose and said: "I am going to explode a bemb-shell." Then he continued: Mr. Mitchell represents a planning-mill, and he is here in its interests, and I give as my author-ity for making this statement Mr. T. B.

Murphy.
Mr. Mitchell wheeled and faced Mr. Chaffin, and Indignantly denied the accu-sation. Both gentlemen stood facing each other for several moments, and het words passed. Mr. Chaffin said be could prove his statements, and Mr. Mitchell fold him to be careful, whereupon he replied that he was personally responsible for what he had said, that he was an old con-rederate soldler, and that he would set-tle with Mr. Mitchell there or any other diags he chose. Mr. Mitchell replied that he, too, was an old Confederate soldler, and not afraid of Mr. Chaffin, and after

ng, when the question of building was considered, the vole stood 3 to 1 in the negative, and yesterday it was reversed.

MR. HECHLER TALKS.

Mr. Hechler raid yesterday, when interviewed in regard to the matter, that the citizens had been misinformed in regard to the court-house question.

He said that they were under the impression that it would cost a large sum, and the county would have to carry heavy bonds to pay for it, but that when they learned that it would be built for \$20,000, and taxes not be increased, that public opinion had turned in favor of building to such an extent as to justify a reconsideration of the question.

Dr. Patterson said there was hapily any doubt but that the anti-court-house element would carry the fight into the courts and get out an injunction against the further progress of the Board of Supervisors.

Jameson's Trial Resumed.

LONDON, March 24.—The examination of Dr. Jameson and ha officers was resumed in the Bow-Street Police Court this memiss. As upon the previous arrangement of the raiders, the court-room was crowded with aristocratic friends and admirers of the defendants. The testimony of the witnesses was the same as that taken at the former hearings.

The trial was adjourned until to-morrow. There was little excitement as compared with the former sittings in the case, Jameson's Trial Resumed.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Forecast for Wednesday:
For Virginia.—Fair and warmer; winds becoming southerly.
North Carolina—Diminishing cloudiness and slowly rising temperature in easiern portion; fair and decidedly warmer in western portion; fair and decidedly warmer in western portion; easierly winds, shifting to southerly.

The area of high pressure has moved slowly eastward, and is now central in New Jersey. It embraces the southeastern half of the country.
A depression of considerable extent is central in Northern Minnesota, accompanied by high temperature, but with little precipitation. The weather has leared on the Atlantic coast from Virginia northward, but it is still raining on the South Atlantic coast, and is cloudy in the East Guif States. The weather is nearly clear throughout the central valeys and the lower lake region.

The temperature has remained nearly stationary on the North Atlantic coast, and in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley.

It is decideally colder in the South Atlantic and Guif States.

Fair and decidedly warmer weather is indicated for the North and Middle Atlantic States, with rising temperature for the South Atlantic States, with rising temperature for the South Atlantic States.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER

RANGE OF THERMOMETER The following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 34; 12 M., 39; 3 P. M., 47; 6 P. M., 43; 9 P. M., 39; midnight, 36. Average, 39 5-6.

OFFICER LAMKIN SENT ON. Commissioner Pleasants Overrules the

Motion to Dismiss the Charge. ALL OF THE LETTERS IN THE CASE.

The Lawyers Raise the Question as to Whether the Letters Come Under the Head of Obscene-Officer Lamkin Suspended by the Board.

The clouds on the official horizon of Sanitary Officer Zephaniah G. Lamkin begin to lower.

Yesterday be appeared before United States Commissioner M. F. Pleasants, and that official, declining to dismiss or quash the warrant Issued against him, the case was sent on to the United States grand jury, and Officer Lamkin's bail bond of \$1,000 was renewed, with Mr. E. C. Mayo as security.

The case was set down for 12 o'clock yesterday, but it was fifty minutes later when Commissioner Pleasants made his appearance. He was followed a few minutes later by Captain F. R. Lassiter, the United States District Attorney Colonel James Lyons, Jr., and Mr. Wil-



(Officer Z. G. Lamkin's accuser).

liam Flegenheimer, of counsel for the accused, took a hand in the proceedings.

Colonel Lyons, in addressing the court, requested that the warrant first be read, requested that the warrant first be read, and also the letter upon which the warrant had been issued. As has been stated repeatedly in the columns of The Times, these proceedings against Sanitary Officer Lamkin have been commenced both in the United States Court and before the Board of Police Commissioners, because it is alleged that he has sent through the mails five letters to Miss Lena Layne, daughter of Mr. F. D. Layne, of No. 321 north Twenty-fourth street, in this city, wherein he is said to have attempted to induce this young lady to meet him for questionable purposes.

District Attorney Lassiter, in reply to Colonel Lyons' request, stated that all five letters alleged to have been written by the accused formed the basis for the action of the United States Court.

Colonel Lyons then offered a motion to dismiss the case. In doing so he said that neither the warrant nor the documents in question contained anything that could sustain any charges as could be found on the United States statute in regard to violations of the rules for using the mails. After reading the warrant Colonel Lyons continued that the gravamen of the offence would be that it was obscene, lewd, or lascivious. He was willing to have the warrant so amended as to include all five letters.

THE LETTERS.

THE LETTERS. The Court here stated that the warrant was based only on letter No. 3, and Colonel Lyons then read out the various

etters, which were as follows: Letter No. 1.

Monday, 6:30 P. M.

Miss Lena:
Why did you fall to meet me as you promised? See me Tuesday at one and a half at corner Twenty-third and Grace, and explain to me. YOU'R FRIEND,
Letter No. 2.

Miss Lena:

Don't get angry with me for writing to you, but I think you have treated me badly after you promised to meet me and failed to do so. If you had not wanted to meet me you could of told me so, and all would of been well. I have been a friend to you, and will still be so, but I want you to see me and explain or write to me and tell me the reason you did not keep your promise to meet or write to me and tell me the reason you did not keep your promise to meet me. You will please answer this note. TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FRIEND. To A. Goodfellow, care of T. B. Williams, corner Twenty-first and Marshall streets.

March 12, 1886.

Letter No. 3, on which the warrant was issued reads as follows: If you don't get this in time to answer, come. I will be at place any way. Saturday night.

Miss Lena:

I went at 7:45 to Twentieth and Marshall and waited till 8 and after. Now, if you intend to be a friend, you meet me at 4 o'clock Monday at Fourteenth and Broad, for this is the last time I shall ask you. I don't want to be fooled again. If you want boys instead of my friendship, that is all right. You come if you have to stay home from work. You shall be paid for the week's time. Come sure. This is the last time I will ask you. YOUR FRIEND. Miss Lena:

Monday, 16th, 4 P. M., Fourteenth and

Letter No. 4.

Miss Lena:

I said to you in my last note that I would not trouble you again, but as you did not think well enough of me to answer it, I will break my word to write this one, asking you if you wish my friendship to cease. If so, answer: I will not get mad, for I don't think from the way

get mad, for I don't think from the way
you act you care much for it.
You can't say that I have not tried to
be a friend to you. You will please do me
a favor to destroy notes: you have envelope addressed. Answer to
A. GOODFELLOW.
corner Twenty-first and Marshall,
care of T. B. Williams.

friends; you will find your error son; GRIMES AS A MONEY-LENDER.

DeCimps.

Saveral Witnesses Testify That He Loaned Them Money Without Interest.

COL. MARYE EULOGIZES THE ACCUSED.

COLONEL LYONS' ARGUMENT. COLONEL LYONS ARGUMENT.

Letter No. I is the one which was answered by Miss Lena Layne, upon the advice of her friends, and letter No. 5 was mailed at the post-office and stamped at 9:30 P. M. on the day before Officer Lamkin was arrested. This was done the next morning at 10 o'clock by Deputy United States Marshal Janney Pieas-He Says He Would Trust Him-In All Probability the Hearing of Witnesses Will End To-Night-Appeals From the Decisions of the Chair.

The second called meeting of the Com Council was held last night to continue the hearing of the evidence to be submitted by Mr. Grimes in refutation of the charges preferred against him. The number of spectators was not quite as large as on the first night. Police Officer Hannon was placed in charge of the gate which admits the members and other privileged characters to the floor.

Counsel for the defence, in opening their case, made no attempt to go into the evidence of the case, although all the witnesses needed were on hand, but they decided to argue the case on a technicality, claiming that no United States statute had been violated by the sending of the above letters through rithe mails. On the other hand, the accused, as well as his friends, had on previous occasions denied, in the most positive terms that the letters had been written by Officer Lamkin; and the latter contended that the whole matter was nothing more than a case of blackmail. President Glover was again in the chair, and City Clerk B. T. August recorded City Attorney Mcredith was on hand to take charge of the cross-examination of witnesses and Mr. John R. Grimes was again represented by Captain George D. Wise and Mr. B. B. Munford.

The only spat between counsel occurred when the defence took up the charge in reference to the loaning of money on or-ders, and Captain Wise explained that ders, and Captain wise explained the the defence did not admit the right of the Council to question the amount of interest that one of its members would charge. The City Attorney replied that neither the committee nor the Council had ever claimed such a right. All they did claim was the right to punish a mem-ber for violating any of the city ordi-nances through malfeasance in office. nances through malfeasance in office. When witnesses were introduced to testify to the money transactions prior to the time when the city ordinance in question was passed in November 1881. Mr. Meredith advised that such evidence be Meredith advised that such evidence be ruled out, as irrelevant and contrary to the rules of evidence. President Glover differed with him, and ruled that the evidence be heard. At the same time, he urged that any member who del not share his views on this point appeal from the decision of the Chair. This was done by Mr. Landerkin; but the Chair was sustained by a narrow margin.

Letter No. 4, which was written on the following day, was somewhat incoherent, but it did not contain anything obscene, lewd, or lascivious. It might be argued, however, that hese letters, which by the way, appear to him to have been written by different parties, contained some words which were suggestive, but they would be so only to those who were willing to accept suggestions. In speaking about letter No. 5, Colonel Lyons said that the defendant had always denied, consistently and persistently, and with indigation, that he had written the letters in question. These documents showed on their face that no offence had been committed, and for that reason he thought the case should be dismissed.

Colonel Lyons here cited authorities to show that a United States commissioner had just as much right to dismiss a case for the lack of evidence as a United States court. He dwelt at some length upon the decision of Commissioner Allen, of the U. S. District Court, in New York, where a warrant had been issued upon the charge of sending profune matter through the United States mail, preferred by Anthony Comstock. An offence could only be committed, Colonel Lyons said, if Mr. Landerkin; but the Chair was sustained by a narrow margin.

At the beginning of the session, the oyster-shell contract was once more drawn into the examination and Messrs. John R. Grimes, Joseph M. Shelton, and H. B. Boudar, were heard on the subject. Then followed the evidence in regard to the loaning of money, when Messrs. L. D. Green, Nathan Whitlow, Robert Jordan and J. J. Childress, all former employes of the Gas-Works, had been treated kindly by Mr. Grimes. They all had repeatedly borrowed money from him, and all but one of them still owed him money. through the United States mail, preferred by Anthony Comstock. An offence could only be committed, Colonel Lyons said, if it was shown that the act perpetrated was injurious to the public morals. The old saying, "Ita lex scripta est," applied in this particular case. It was necessary first, to prove that there had been an ob-scene letter, and that it had been sent through the United States mail. The corpus delicti had first to be established, and after it had been proven that an offence had been committed, then steps

Colonel Morton Marye, the Auditor of Public Accounts, was the last witness called, who gave testimony as to the blameless character as an employe of his office during the past twelve years. Tonight several other witnesses will testify in regard to the character of Mr. Grimes, but the taking of evidence will only be of short duration. The case will then be submitted to the Council, probably without argument by counsel, and the only discussion will then be carried on by the members preparatory to the taking of the vote in regard to the final disposition of the charges. In all probability the case will be ended to-night.

MR. GRIMES RESUMES. Colonel Morton Marye, the Auditor of

MR. GRIMES RESUMES. Promptly & 8:20 o'clock. President Glover called the Council to order, but only two or three members being present only two or three members being present at the time, a recess was taken until \$120 o'clock, when the proceedings were for-mally opened. The following members answered to the roll-call: Messrs. Bloom-berg, Briggs, Brock, Caskle, Cottrell, Davis, Diaconf, Don Leavy, Epps, er-riter, Griffin, Grimes, Gunst, Hobson, Lander Mn, Lawder, McDowell, Williams, Page, Wallerstein, Woody, and President Page, Wallerstein, Woody, and President

Landersin. Lawder.

Page, Wallerstein, Woody, and President Glover.

Mr. Grimes was first recalled by Mc. Meredith. He said he was chairman of the Committee os Light when the purchase of lime from Mr. Lee was made in the spring of 1895. He saw the lime dumped there: it was not an unusual purchase. He did not see the report of the superintendent stating that 2.478 bushels of lime were on hand on December 31, 1895.

The report of Mr. Walsh showed that 6,534 bushels were made during the month of January, 1895, so that 9,062 bushels were on hand that month, and 7,280 bushels. Witness could not tell why under the circumstances lime had been bought. He also remembered that about that time, once or twice, complaints were made as to the large quantities of shells purchased. Witness confessed his surprise when he was informed that pyrites had first been used in November, 1893, and not in January, 1895. Witness could not, account for the fact that the purchase was made at the time.

Chastianed by Mr. Munford, Mr. Grimes

for the fact that the purchase
at the time.
Questioned by Mr. Munford, Mr. Grimes
said: I had nothing to do with the running
of the gas-works, and the Committee on
Light only followed the recommendations
of the superintendent.
Mr. Munford stated that he did not
best the chairman and the other mem.

think the chairman and the other mem bers of the committee did anything wrons in connection with the Smoot contract.

MR. JOHN W. SHELTON. Mr. John W. Shelton was next called. I was clerk of the Committee on Light in October, 1894, he said. The members of the committee were Messrs. Grimes, Hardwicke, Vaughan, Caskie, Wallerstein, Starke, Noble, Carter, and Davis. The chairman presides over the meetings an signed warrants after being approved b the committee. He cannot make contracts. Witness then described how bill, have to be approved by the foreman and superintendent, next by the Auditing Com-

mittee, and then by the full committee when the chairman was authorized to sign the bills. when the chairman was authorized to sign the bills.

Witners next read from the record of the meeting on October 4, 1854, how the bids for oyster shells were opened. The bid of Mr. Smoot called for 20,000 bashels, more or less, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the committee with discert at 4.7-8 cents ner brishel. The bid of Mr. Monigemery called for all the oyster shells needed, to be delivered as the superintendent might desire. All bills of Mr. Smoot, witness said, would first be audited by the auditing committee, which was then Mr. E. D. Starke, before they reached Mr. Starke. When the warrant was approved and the chairman signed it, the same was left with the Auditor.

Cross-examined by the City Attorney, witness said: I cannot tell how Mr. Smoot could make out a bill for shells if he never delivered any. The bill would have to be started in some other way. I did not know to my own knowledge, how the transaction was made. It was a fact that Mr. Grimes and Mr. Adams were great personal friends, and were together a good deal, but Mr. Grimes did not show any greater familiarity with the needs of the gas-works than any other member committee I could not name any member of the committee who was oftener with Mr. Adams than Mr. Grimes.

When questioned by Mr. Wallerstein witness said he did not remember who asked for information about the personal-

Thirteen Bodies Recovered,

DUBOIS, PA. March 24.—The last body of the thirteen victims of yesterday's mine disaster was recovered this morning. The explesion is ascertained to have been caused by mine dust. The company officials are all here and making preparations at the company's expense for the funerals of the victims. The condition of the remains shows the explosion to have been of unusual force. Many of the bodies were horribly mangled and torn. Twelve families of the deceased are without support, and all are in poor circumstances.

ity of Mr. Smoot. At the March meeting in 1865 the superintendent was requested to submit an estimate as to the quantity of oyster shells needed during the year. The report made by the superintendent set forth that under the new purifying arrangements it would require only 7,000 bushels, against 62,000 bushels the previous year. There was no motion made, but the general understanding was that no more shells should be bought.

shells should be bought.

A paper was then submitted by Mr.

Meredith that according to an estimate in
January, 1386, 24,700 bushels of unburned
shells and 6,675 bushels of lime were on

MR. BOUDAR AGAIN.

Mr. Boudar was then called to give some information as to the shells furnished under the Montgomery contract and the Smoot contract. He stated that under the former, from October, 1833, to October 4, 1834, there were delivered 78,350 bushels, and under the Smoot contract, from October 1, 1834, to some time in March, 1895, the quantity was 68,163 bushels, making a difference of 10,131 bushels. From October to March were delivered under the Montgomery contract 57,253 bushels, a corresponding period for the Smoot contract. The average consumption of shells would be MR. ROUDAR AGAIN. period for the Smoot contract. The average consumption of shells would be 6,500 bushels under the Montgomery contract per month. Had the furnishing of shells been stopped under the operation of the Montgomery contract, about 18,000 bushels would have been left on hand. The 78,350 bushels delivered under the Montgomery contract cost the city 84,-300,22 for the year 1833-94, and the 68,163

200, 22 for the year 1833-294, and the 68,103 bushels delivered under the Smoot contract cost the city \$3,323.05, making a saving of \$685.27.

Cross-examined by Mr. Meredith: The last voucher given under the Smoot contract calls for 7,575 bushels in March for 8292.28. Mr. Grimes delivered about 11,600 bushels of shells more under the Smoot contract than were delivered under the Montgomery contract in the same period of time. In January, 1894, Mr. Montgomery delivered 10,000 bushels, and in July, 800 bushels; he delivered 11,000 in December and 500 in June.

Mr. Landerkin desired to know the cost

In December and 500 in June.

Mr. Landerkin desired to know the cost of delivering shells per bushel under the two contracts, and he was to it cost 5½ cents under the Montgomery contract and 4% cents under the Smoot

contract.

Upon being questioned by Mr. Meredith, witness stated that in February, 1894, 6,720 bushels of lime were used; in February, 1895, when the 11,000 additional bushels of shells had been furnished by Mr. Grimes, only 420 bushels of lime. In March, 1894, the amount of lime used was 5,640 bushels, and in March, 1895, only 240 bushels. THE "CRUEL RATE OF INTEREST."

Captain Wise here stated that counsel for the defence would leave the fourth charge and go to the charge of taking cruel interest. He did not admit, however, the country of the charge of the charge of the charge of the country of the charge of the country to the charge of the charg eruel interest. He did not admit, how-ever, that the Council had any right to

ever, that the Council had any right to take action in this matter.

Mr. Meredith simply replied that the committee had presented its conclusions from facts submitted to them. The committee did not claim that the Council had the right to expel a member for loaning out money at any rate of interest, but for malfeasance in office for having violated any of the city ordinances.

Mr. Louis D. Green was then called as the next witness. I have been employed at the gas-works, he said, for about six years. I have borrowed money from Mr. Grimes since November, 189, when the new ordinance went into operation.

Grimes since November, 1894, when the new ordinance went into operation. I nover gave any order for it, nor gave I a cent of interest. I am owing him money now which I borrowed from him.

When cross-examined by Mr. Meredith, witness said he borrowed 19 from him at one time and \$5 since. I was working at the gas-works when I borrowed \$10. I gave no order for it, and paid him after I had drawn my money.

Mr. Nathan Whitlow said he was employed at the gas-works in 1893, before

President Clover did not think that under the circumstances the evidence of the witness should be excluded. Mr. Landerkin appealed from the de-

Mr. Landerkin appeared from the de-cision of the Chair, but the latter was sustained by a vote of 11 to 9. Ayes—Messrs. Caskie, Davis, DonLeavy, Epps. Ferriter, Griffin, Lawder, McDowell, Page, Trower, Wallerstein—II. Noes—Messrs. Bloomberg, Briggs, Brock, Cottrell, Gunst, Hobson, Landerkin, Wil-liams, Woody—9. Mr. Whitlow, then stated that Mr.

Mr. Whitlow then stated that Mr. Whitlow then stated that Mr. Grimes had treated him like a brother, had loaned him money frequently. Sometimes he paid him back himself, sometimes he asked Mr. Walsh to pay him the money. Sometimes he would leave instructions to pay him some additional money as interest. He owed Mr. Grimes money now.

PAID 10 PER CENT. INTEREST. PAID 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Mr. Robert Jordan was the next witness. "While I was employed at the Gas-Works," he said, "I have borrowed money from Mr. Grimes since November, 1894. I went to him, when I needed money, but never gave him any order, except once or twice, when I first commenced borrowing money. I believe I have paid him 5 per cent, when I owed him for a long time. I believe I have let it go on as long as twelve months at a time. I owe him troney now, but he never asked me to pay it.

owe him troney now, but he never asked me to pay it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Meredith: I have paid as much as 19 per cent. Interest per month, and frequently I would pay the money back at the end of the month. Since November, 1984, I have given no written order, but left instructions at the office to refund the money, with the interest, to Mr. Grimes.

Mr. J. J. Childress, who was last employed at the Gas-Works in June, 1995, said I have borrowed money from Mr. Grimes since November, 1985. The money was loaned at my request. On several occasions he refused me. I gave him an order once, but I do not think since 1894. He never asked me for it. I authorized him to collect the money at the office from my pay. At different times he also collected interest; on one occasion I borrowed \$39 and told him to cellect \$22. I considered he did me a favor. I have been dealing with Mr. Grimes of files. towed \$9 and told him to collect \$22. I considered he did me a favor. I have been dealing with Mr. Grimes for fifteen or eighteen years and always found him to be very kind. I think I owed him once money for nearly two years without paying him any interest. I do not owe him anything now.

COL. MARYE TESTIFIES. Captain Wise then announced that he

Captain Wise then announced that he desired to introduce a witness as to the character of Mr. Grimes.

Colonel Morton Marye, the Auditor of Public Accounts, was first called. I have been Auditor for twelve years, and have been elected by the Legislature seven times. I appointed Mr. Grimes when I first went into office. He was first the messenger of the basement offices. He had charge of all the financial papers of the office. During the first year of my administration a good deal of money passed through his hands. I know him very thoroughly, and I esteemed him very highly. I never heard an improper sentiment from him in my life. I would believe him as soon as I would anybody in the world. I never heard him prevaricate or hesitate about any-

(Continued on Second Page.)

EXTRAORDINARY JINGOISM.

Mr. Mills Wants the United States to Fight Cuba's Battles.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Out of \$31,779,138 the Amount for the Increase of the Navy is \$12,611,031-Provisions Regarding the Vessels. Boutelle's Lone Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 34.-The matter of chief interest in the Senate to-day was the speech of Mr. Mills in support of his joint resolution requesting the President to procure from the Spanish Government the right of self-government for Cuba, or, in the event of of Spain's refusal, to take military possession of the island and hold it until the Cubans organize a government and raise military and naval forces for its defence. This idea was elaborated by Mr. Mills in a passionate speech, which at times drew

passionate speech, which at times drew applause from the galleries.

Mr. Mills, in opening his speech upon his joint resolution, said he womin have voted for all the resolutions offered on the subject of Cuba, because they were steps—although short steps—in the line of march which it was the duty of the people of the United States to take. The fathers had for a century asserted and maintained that the people of the United States had rights in Cuba—had rights in every foot of sell in the western hemisphere—rights which they were ready not only to assert, but to maintain by the whole power of the navy and army of the republic.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The United States had vever asserted that it had any rights in Ireland, Hungary, Poland, or elsewhere in Europe; but it had asserted its rights in every soittary acre of land on the western hemisphere. It had there the highest right—the right of self-preservation. The Monroe doctrine, he declared, was as old as humanity, and God Almighty was its author; for when He made man He placed manity, and God Almighty was its author; for when He made man He placed
in him the right to preserve his life and
liberty. Mr. Mills reviewed on this point
the declarations of President Jefferson
in relation to the Louisiana purchase,
when the American Minister to France
was instructed to notify Napoleon that if
he would not sell that retrieve to the was instructed to notify Napoleon that if he would not sell that territory to the United States, the United States would ally itself to Great ritain and sweep the French fleets off the ocean, in order to maintain the right of the United States to the mouth of the Missisippi river, not-withstanding that France had a perfect title to it.

Mr. Mills also referred to the with-

withe to it.

Mr. Mills also referred to the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, on the ground that the planting of a monarchy at the doors of the United States imperilled the existence of free government within the American jurisdiction. Cuba was not only the key of the Guif of Mexico, but was the fortress of America. The fathers of the republic had said for a hundred years to Cuba, to England, to France; to all of the earth: "You shall not touch one solitary acre of this land with your sovereignty."

new ordinance went into operation. I never gave any order for it, nor gave I a cent of interest. I am owing him money now which I berrowed from him.

When cross-examined by Mr. Meredith, witness said he berrowed \$10 from him at one time and \$5 since. I was working at the gas-works when I berrowed \$10. I gave no order for it, and paid him after I had drawn my money.

Mr. Nathan Whitlow said is was employed at the gas-works in 1833, before the ordinance had been passed.

Mr. Wise thought the defence had a right to examine the witness, but the City Attorney objected by saying that the question was only in regard to the \$3.70 loaned out by Mr. Grimes in violation of the city ordinance in question, passed in November, 1891. It would be only prying into Mr. Grimes' private business. Captain Wise thought such action had been taken by the special committee when it first looked into this matter.

President Glover did not think that

an assertion of a moral right to protect ourselves, to secure our own homes, to secure our own commerce and trade on the ocean; if we have said that Cuba shall not go out of the hands of Spain, notwithstanding that England might say to Cuba: I will give you the Government that I give to Canada; I will give you a Parliament, an executive of your own selection; I will give you the power to levy your own taxation if you please; I will give you home government; I will not interfere, except to protect you in case any other power interferes with you; yet the United States has stood by as a jailer and has said 'that trade shall not be made.'"

"Warever there are rights," Mr. Mills continued, "there are corresponding dutles. And I say that the people of the United States owe to the oppressed and dewn-trodden people of Cuba to say to Spain: The hour has come when you must stop your indquities. We are responsible for the slavery of that people. We are responsible for every drop of blood you have shed. We are responsible for the slavery of that people. We are responsible for the slavery of that people. We are responsible for every drop of blood you have shed. We are responsible for every dollar you have stolen. Our conscience is involved in this matter. Cuba has a right to appeal to us, and we intend that you shall give her free government.

"AN ATROCIOUS SCOUNDREL."

Mr. Mills read a letter detailing atrocities said to have been perpetrated by General Weyler, in the last Cuban war, and he characterized him as "an atrocious scoundrel," who would not be in Cuba to-day if the United States had drawn her sword as it was her duty to do, and established a government that would protect helpless women in their homes.

"But this great republic," he exclaimed. "whose light illuminates the world, helds the keys of Spain cangling at her belt, stands at the dangeon door of Spain and compels helpless women to be put in the power of an atrocious villain as that. It is the duty of the American people to make such an occurrence impossibl

opposite direction?
AN EXPLANATION Mr. Stewart suggested an explanation in the fact that Spain owed \$1,200,000,000 of bonded debt-\$200,000,000, of which has a

in the fact that Spain owed as a school of bonded debt-320,000,000, of which has a lien on the Cuban revenues.

Mr. Mills pecognized that there was semething in that explanation, Securities might fail. There might be five or ten million dollars lost in the United States by the action of the Senate and House of Representatives in asserting the rights, dignity, and honor of the American people. He would spend \$100,000,000, in taking the captives from the isle of Pines and liberating them, because it was the United States duty to do so.

The damned spot of bloody guilt was on the hands of the United States and would not "Out." All the waters of the ocean would not wash it away. It was the duty of the United States, Mr. Mills declared, either to protect the people of Cuba or to say to France, England, and